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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

L. G. DeNayer, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman and Executive Director — J. J. Smith, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-89 — NOVEMBER 15, 1950

October's Employment Above Level of 1949

Though industrial employment in Montana declined 2,000 in October from the preceding month, the total number at work at mid-October was still 7,500 greater than a year ago. This was the fifth successive month with employment totals exceeding those of September, 1949, which held the all-time record until June, 1950. Preliminary estimates of October employment have just been compiled and accompany a revision in the preliminary September figures issued a month ago, increasing that month's total by 1,000 workers, mostly in transportation, contract construction and government employment. This makes September, 1950, the period of greatest total industrial employment on record in Montana.

Normal Decreases from September

Comparison of the new October figures with the revised September employment shows manufacturing to be the only industry which increased its employment in the month period. This amounted to 700 and was due primarily to staffing of the sugar refining plants at five sugar beet centers. Normal and expected decreases were noted in other industries.

Mine Crews Re-adjusting

A modest 200 shrinkage in mining resulted from high turnover in the metal mines, where nationwide recruitment has brought into the mines a few men who decided to try something else, and from idleness of 150 coal miners over a dispute with their operator regarding safety measures.

Workers Seek Winter Jobs

Construction employment went down 1,200, much of which was in out-migration of workers anticipating a seasonal shutdown and intent upon securing work in armament plants where work through the winter will be fairly continuous. Hungry Horse dam employees were numerous in this class.

Tourist Trade a Factor

Services of hotels, camps and rooming houses reduced their crews by 700, an outgrowth of seasonal decline of the tourist trade. Retail and wholesale trade were affected by the same decline. Transportation and utilities receded slightly.

Employment Expands 7,500 in a Year

Marked increases from October, 1949, were recorded last month in nearly all major industrial divisions, leading to a grand total expansion of 7,500 employees for the one-year period. Contract construction was the heaviest contributor to this gain, with 3,300 more than a year ago.

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HIGH LEVEL OF OCTOBER LABOR DEMAND PROLONGS FULL EMPLOYMENT PERIOD

Labor market demands maintained the high level of the summer period through October, due more to out-migration of workers than to opening of new employment opportunities. Placements by the employment service offices rose to new heights for October and closely approached the all-time record set in August. Acute shortage of carpenters continued from previous months, though there were indications that the peak of that demand had been satisfied. Metal miners were likewise in short supply, with no lessening of demand in sight. The month closed with 3,300 active applicants in the employment service files, as compared with 2,850 actively seeking work at the beginning of the month and with 4,550 at the end of October, 1949.

Job Placement Totals Second Only to August

October was the fourth month in succession to exceed job placement records of any previous year, with 8,100. It ranks second only to August, with its 8,642 workers placed in jobs. Agriculture led in October totals, with 4,623, an increase of 1,300 from September. Industrial hiring accounted for 3,477, a decrease of 400 in the month.

The active file of workers seeking jobs at the end of October included 1,700 women, still slightly above 50 per cent of the total. Of the 1,600 men in the files many were in the higher age brackets while still others were possessed of such qualifications and skills as to be difficult to place in suitable jobs. Those qualified as carpenters, miners, construction labor, and experienced farm hands had already been hired and removed from the file.

Lumber Jobs Depressed by Prices

Lumber and timbering operations exerted less pressure on the labor supply than during earlier months, due largely to a decline in lumber price and demand. Some crews had already been trimmed, and a few small mills had closed pending further development of the price trend. The effect may neutralize earlier plans in that industry to continue work through winter months. The Christmas tree harvest has absorbed most of the lumber and timber releases thus far reported.

Construction Season Extended

Construction contractors are in position to maintain larger crews than they did last winter, reducing the potential unemployment from that source. The big dam projects at Hungry Horse and Canyon Ferry are expected to have larger crews on the job than last winter. Building contractors have been rushing external work to provide for enclosing their structures and making possible continuance of work inside during severe weather.

Further curtailment of the wintertime rolls of unemployed is promised in migration to plants offering work in rearmament. Such migration is reported from most of the larger labor markets of the state, and from many of those of smaller extent. Effects of such depletion of the state's labor reserve upon operations next spring and summer remain to be determined.

Miner Work-Week and Wage Raised

Greater utilization of available metal miners was achieved by extension of the working week from five days to six days, which change was adopted also in most of the metal processing plants. A wage scale adjustment accompanying the change in hours is expected to stabilize employment within the metal industry and stimulate recruitment for further expansions.

Indians Help Complete Harvest

Agricultural demands in October centered largely upon harvesting of potatoes and sugar beets, nearly completed at the end of the month. Indian labor was successfully recruited in greater volume than ever before, in furtherance of the broad program of enlarging the employment horizon for that race.

One-Third H. H. Concrete Placed

Total crews at Hungry Horse dam in the South Fork of the Flathead river, Flathead county, were down to 1,750 the first of November, from the season high of 2,400 a month earlier. Most of the decrease was due to out-migration of workers to jobs promising continuous winter employment. Only partial replacement was effected, the short remaining period of operation before winter halts most of the work making extensive recruitment impractical. Essential feature of the construction—placing of concrete—was maintained at full speed.

A million cubic yards, one-third of the total concrete installation, was in place by November 7, leaving 2,000,000 cubic yards to be poured in the three remaining years of construction. Winter conditions are expected to halt the cement work November 15 to 30, to be resumed in March or April. Other work at the dam will require crews somewhat larger than last winter but will constitute very little new labor demand.

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Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary Nov. 1

Anaconda—(Active file 108; 64 women, 16 veterans) Conversion to six-day week at smelter has reduced turnover. Return of workers from summer farm employment will meet replacement needs. Scarcity of materials slowed two construction projects, now supplied, will continue present crews until severe weather.

Billings—(Active file 674; 295 women, 164 veterans; 45 men, 49 women over 50) In face of active hiring for construction, refinery work, beet harvest and positive recruitment for other areas, the active file is up 200 from last month. Part of increase due to idling of 150 miners by labor dispute at Roundup. Fewer transients in October. Beet harvest manned, now nearly completed, with ample labor supply for anticipated demands. Contractors enclosing buildings to permit work to continue through winter.

Bozeman—(Active file 75; 44 women, 19 veterans) Mass hiring for potato harvest in October kept labor market depleted. Transient supply diminished. Cement plant at Trident adding 35 to crew, housing scarce. About 40 men needed on new local building contracts.

Butte—(Active file 388; 217 women, 62 veterans) Maids, waitresses and charwomen in surplus; women in active file outnumber men four to three. Metal miners still in acute demand, recruitment under way in Colorado, Oregon and North Dakota, turnover high in the mines, halted some by conversion to six-day week and wage increases of 80 cents a day, changing weekly wage from $57.75 to $80.27. Excess of unskilled labor available, mostly in high age brackets. No itinerants arriving.

Cut Bank—(Active file 24; 13 women, 2 veterans) Supply much below year ago, consists mostly of sales clerks and unskilled applicants. Demand for carpenters and construction labor, none from farms. Construction is at full speed except when halted by cement shortage.

Dillon—(Active file 9; 5 women, 1 veteran) Potato harvest completed, threshing nearly done; demand receding but usual winter applicants are not yet in evidence.

Forsyth—(Active file 14; 9 women, 2 veterans) Beets more than 80 per cent harvested, with aid of considerable Indian labor. Colstrip coal project at full capacity but may add a few men in November. Road jobs completed, some oil exploration and structural study in progress.

Fort Benton—(Active file 14; 6 women, 5 veterans) Farm labor shortage which has persisted all summer and fall is still evident but demand is waning. Hospital building, residence construction, and road job continuing, will keep on until severe winter weather intervenes.

Glasgow—(Active file 41; 28 women, 4 veterans) Grain harvest completed, late, maintained farm demand well into October. Some Indians from Canada employed on beet topping. Very few transients appearing, and farm labor releases are scarce. Carpenters and construction labor short; increased program of power construction at Fort Peck promises strong demand in spring.

Glendive—(Active file 33; 22 women, 6 veterans; 16 applicants over 45) Short labor supply all through October; employers forced to use partially qualified help. Farm demand slumped late in month but no surplus available. Railroad has 100 vacancies for track workers. Carpenters still in demand, and some call for auto mechanics. Addition to grain elevator will use 20 men all winter.

Great Falls — (Active file 368; 180 women, 78 veterans) Labor demand in commerce and trade has been light, partly due to prevalence of labor dispute involving meat industry and affecting 125 food store workers which reached settlement the last of the month. Farm demand likewise low, seasonal. Construction employment is about at peak, with 34 new residences begun in October. Smelter on six-day week, at higher scale, employment stabilized. Bricklayers and railroad trackmen in demand. Surplus of women and upper-age men applicants in files.

Hamilton—(Active file 178; 68 women, 33 veterans) Construction program continues—laboratory, bridge, schools, and homes—demand fully met. Harvest of beets and potatoes completed on time with help of Indians recruited by Cut Bank.

Havre—(Active file 31; 14 women, 4 veterans) Full employment continues into November, with a carry-over of October shortage in carpenters, plumbers, cement block layers. Unskilled demand is reduced because skills are lacking. Harvest nearly completed in October, farm demand will subside in November and released farm help relieve other shortages.

Helena—(Active file 93; 54 women, 20 veterans) Less unskilled demand than in early fall, about in balance. Carpenters still in short supply, other demand expected to decrease in November. Potato harvest handled by crew of 25 Indians, moved from field to field.

Kalispell—(Active file 304; 161 women, 46 veterans) Employment demand in lumber and logging reduced because of weakening price schedules. Two-shift plants beginning to reduce to single shift. Aluminum plant site selected but no work started or contracts let. Sixteen carpenters cleared to other projects during October.

Lewistown—(Active file 41; 26 women, 8 veterans) Closing of two construction projects and reduced crews on two others halted demand for that labor. Farm season also concluded. Workers migrating to other points for winter work.

Libby—(Active file 23; 21 women, 1 veteran; 2 men, 1 woman over 50) Christmas tree season got under way late, due to wet weather. Some workers shifting from lumber industry due to slack demand and lower prices, several small mills closed. Labor supply still limited. New high priority project to start soon, no labor demand yet. Two bridge projects also getting started.

Livingston—(Active file 116; 65 women, 15 veterans) Construction jobs nearly completed, hiring at standstill. Farm season also concluded. Commerce and trade inactive in labor market. Railroad extra gang demand continues, also need two boilermakers and four machinists; other shop hiring is only for replacements.

Malta—(Active file 27; 13 women, 5 veterans) Closing of small mine and ending of active farm season is releasing several score of local workers. Some have already left for winter employment in re-armament plants, others will follow.

Miles City—(Active file 55; 32 women, 3 veterans; 10 applicants over 50) Labor demand through October was strong; placed transients and Indians. Construction is at full speed, most of it will continue through winter. Railroad shopmen in demand, some hiring for extra gang but that will conclude in November. Farm harvest completed early in November.

Missoula—(Active file 331; 191 women, 62 veterans) Slight out-migration to armament plants noted, leaves local market short on skills, with building construction continuing at full schedule. Labor dispute current in meat industry, affects some clerks in other foods. Demand continues for extra gang labor on railroads.

Polson—(Active file 59; 27 women, 4 veterans; 11 men, 6 women over 45) Labor demand during October was for short time workers in construction, Christmas tree harvest, potato and apple picking. No extensive hiring in sight for November. Cleared four carpenters to

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October's Employment Above Level of 1949

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Construction of dams, power lines and pipelines accounted for 2,600 of this increase, another 900 gain was shown in the residence, business block, school and hospital building lines, while special trade contractors showed a decrease of 200.

Mining and Manufacturing Up

Manufacturing gained 1,000 in the year, arising from expansion of lumber and logging payrolls and greater employment in food processing plants. Mining was 900 greater this year than last, growing out of the extensive recruitment of metal miners which has added a thousand workers in that industry.

Fewer Employees in Trade

Only in the field of retail and wholesale trade is a decrease from October, 1949, shown, amounting to 500 in wholesale and 100 in retail. In the breakdown of retail establishments, it is shown that general merchandise employment was up and restaurants down.

FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	143.8	147.2	150.9	151.1	151.5	152.9	150.4	148.9	147.7
1950	141.1	139.8	141.3	147.0	152.1	156.3	157.2	159.2	159.9	157.9	?	?

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

urgent projects. Building construction continues with full crews.

Red Lodge—(Active file 27; 20 women, 3 veterans) Coal mines fully staffed; farm hiring season is finished; several hay baling crews active. Seasonal layoffs in construction expected to begin in December, winter jobs will be scarce unless armament plants elsewhere offer openings.

Shelby—(Active file 28; 14 women, 6 veterans) Transients appear to have left; labor supply extremely low. Building contractors fully staffed, will have inside work for most of crews through the winter. Bricklayers and carpenters needed. Materials are lacking for housing project at Tiber damsite, contractor marking time.

Sidney—(Active file 60; 39 women, 1 veteran) Labor supply limited in face of need for building construction labor and experienced farm hands. Some out-migration to armament plants has depleted supply. Sugar plant fully staffed, will run until holidays.

Thompson Falls—(Active file 30; 15 women, 4 veterans) Labor supply short for Christmas tree work; lumber and construction at capacity though price decline may reduce lumber activity soon. One plant is down awaiting new log supply; its workers temporarily transferred to other establishments. Construction of bridge and clearing of right of way for power transmission line bolsters labor demand.

Wolf Point—(Active file 28; 10 women, 6 veterans) Employment of present crews in construction will continue until weather halts it. Some demand for skilled labor and trainees.

High Level of October ---

(Continued from Page 1)

Clearing operations on the reservoir site will probably be continued beyond the closing date for concrete work, but are subject to winter interruption by deep snow. Fewer men are engaged in clearing than a month ago, no extensive hiring is expected to occur this month.

Plan Winter Work at Canyon Ferry

Employment at Canyon Ferry dam near Helena is concentrated on pouring cement and building of forms. Only shortage is for carpenters, with prospect of filling those orders shortly. The crew numbered 435, slightly below the 450 peak of last month. Immediate construction goal is to have the dam raised to the level of the diversion flume by high water time next spring. To that end winter work will be pursued in defiance of severe conditions so far as practicable.

Steam heating and local heat units are being used now, and tarps are on hand to cover the work and prolong the period of operations. Turnover in existing crews has decreased through the past month, hiring of all types except carpenters has been of a replacement nature. The work will expand materially next spring as weather conditions permit.

Cement pouring has been confined to five of the 21 blocks which will comprise the dam itself, while six spillway blocks have been poured and four others are in process; comprising a total of nearly 30,000 cubic yards.

Highway Program Tapers Off

Highway contractors had 720 men on their payrolls at the close of October, more than 300 below the number at the beginning of the month. There were 23 road projects embracing 207 miles of highway, 13 bridges and a stock piling job in progress. Five of the bridge jobs were just getting under way, and will employ another 60 or 70 men when fully organized. Nine road projects were completed during October, covering nearly 100 miles of road. Three bridges and two overpasses also reached completion during the month.

Maintenance employment on state highways numbered 750, approximately the same as the contractor payrolls carried, for a total 1,500 on the state system. This is 400 below the September employment, reflecting curtailment resulting from application of national priority standards and out-migration of some seasonal employees seeking steady work through the winter.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	Employment in Thousands			% Change (4)	
	Oct. 1950 (2)	Sept. 1950 (3)	Oct. 1949	Sept. 50 to Oct. 50	Oct. 49 to Oct. 50
Total nonagricultural industries	157.9	159.9	150.4	—1.3	5.0
Total manufacturing	20.8	20.1	19.8	3.6	4.8
Durable goods	11.5	11.6	11.1	—1.2	3.0
Lumber and timber products	6.2	6.3	5.5	—1.1	11.9
Primary metals	4.0	4.0	4.3	—2.1	—9.0
Other (5)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	5.0
Nondurable goods	9.3	8.5	8.7	10.3	7.1
Food and kindred products	6.1	5.1	5.3	20.7	14.5
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.4	1.5	—2.3	—4.9
Other (6)	1.8	2.0	1.9	—7.5	—4.9
Total mining	10.5	10.7	9.6	—2.2	9.8
Metal mining	7.9	8.0	6.7	—1.0	17.8
Bituminous and soft coal mining	.8	.9	1.0	—15.2	—21.2
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.3	1.3	1.3	—0.3	0.3
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	.5	.5	.6	—2.4	—8.3
Contract construction	14.2	15.4	10.9	—7.8	30.6
Contractors, building construction	4.2	4.5	3.3	—7.6	27.5
Contractors, other than building	6.9	7.7	4.3	—10.7	59.1
Contractors, special trade	3.1	3.2	3.3	—0.9	—4.1
Total transportation and utilities	23.5	23.8	21.8	—1.1	7.7
Interstate railroads	14.5	14.6	13.8	—0.7	5.2
Transportation except railroads	4.3	4.4	3.5	—2.0	22.0
Utilities including communication	4.7	4.8	4.5	—1.6	4.0
Total Trade	37.4	37.7	38.0	—0.8	—1.6
Wholesale trade	8.0	8.2	8.5	—1.7	—5.4
Retail trade	29.4	29.5	29.5	—0.6	—0.5
General merchandise and apparel	6.7	6.7	6.0	0.4	11.9
Food stores	3.9	3.9	3.7	—2.9	3.6
Eating and drinking establishments	7.3	7.2	8.3	0.7	—12.1
Automotive and filling stations	4.7	4.9	4.8	—3.1	—2.8
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.2	2.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	3.9	3.7	—0.7	5.2
Total services and miscellaneous	19.7	20.4	19.3	—3.6	2.0
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3.2	4.0	3.1	—18.6	4.4
Personal services	2.4	2.4	2.6	—1.0	—9.0
Other (7)	14.1	14.0	13.6	0.2	3.6
Government	27.9	27.9	27.3	0.0	2.2
Federal (8)	7.3	7.3	7.1	0.0	2.8
State and local	20.6	20.6	20.2	0.0	2.0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on partial return of selected sample of Montana employers.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on the basis of more complete reports.
(4) Percent changes are based on actual rather than rounded figures.
(5) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery exeept electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(6) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(7) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(8) Federal employment—first of the month.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN OCTOBER 1950 AND OCTOBER 1949

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims WkEnd11-4	
	Oct. 1950		Oct. 1949		Oct. 1950		Oct. 1949		Oct. 1950		Oct. 1949							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Anaconda	57	15	79	21	108	16	129	25	454	24	11	6	113	70	63	15	58	129
Billings	514	146	388	136	674	164	605	154	1,347	261	328	145	138	30	496	279	247	375
Bozeman	85	25	92	38	75	19	128	40	1,220	127	1,063	394	140	100	230	238	16	53
Butte	147	39	282	32	388	62	978	229	204	68	138	41	93	63	369	172	303	887
Cut Bank	15	4	41	18	24	2	70	30	107	41	25	10	34	21	113	27	19	66
Dillon	7	1	16	4	9	1	45	9	96	37	161	68	14	56	30	50	10	18
Forsyth	13	1	9	5	14	2	25	9	189	36	122	5	49	29	29	21	6	10
Fort Benton	13	4	13	6	14	5	20	6	101	45	45	15	44	38	16	17	6	14
Glasgow	43	4	36	13	41	4	113	29	122	43	111	41	67	35	181	66	13	60
Glendive	22	5	15	1	33	6	23	1	62	16	29	9	44	25	94	14	21	21
Great Falls	180	49	192	70	368	78	423	131	678	183	415	150	148	119	400	217	191	381
Hamilton	45	11	48	9	178	33	135	30	234	31	131	41	182	94	56	88	38	63
Havre	57	21	68	19	31	4	81	21	243	91	288	87	54	99	156	46	13	38
Helena	106	43	94	39	93	20	192	54	572	199	244	87	162	75	465	191	59	116
Kalispell	196	31	206	52	304	46	260	57	463	172	166	76	114	87	689	237	115	146
Lewistown	61	23	54	13	41	8	117	26	133	59	65	20	68	47	44	64	24	53
Libby	1	0	26	9	23	1	101	31	65	26	14	5	28	14	107	17	18	50
Livingston	124	22	82	15	116	15	78	20	189	68	79	31	68	49	133	57	42	53
Malta	19	3	22	2	27	5	53	5	52	25	27	12	89	28	57	19	17	40
Miles City	37	10	73	19	55	3	101	35	359	116	224	28	97	48	138	76	33	65
Missoula	127	24	229	55	331	62	412	94	382	122	286	132	210	54	306	195	162	284
Polson	21	2	41	16	59	4	104	40	29	3	71	33	66	25	26	89	29	91
Red Lodge	14	3	26	11	27	3	73	24	32	14	23	11	27	16	15	7	25	67
Shelby	33	11	47	15	28	6	61	13	120	43	73	19	83	65	140	66	10	31
Sidney	19	0	24	1	60	1	48	4	513	16	554	54	132	111	110	96	11	18
Thomp. Falls	22	5	61	16	30	4	42	8	48	19	72	26	81	73	56	70	36	59
Wolf Point	20	2	23	10	28	6	41	18	60	14	32	18	45	20	44	19	8	55
Tchr. Plcmt.	15	9	15	6	122	31	44	13	26	7	13	3	8	0	17	8	....	....
TOTALS	2,013	513	2,324	654	3,301	611	4,563	1,164	8,100	1,906	5,325	1,707	2,398	1,649	4,580	2,703	1,530	3,233

1949 totals include reports from Columbia Falls, Hardin, and Townsend—Consolidated with other offices in 1950.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950
All Manufacturing	$69.61	$69.18	$66.59	42.6	42.9	41.2	$1.63	$1.61	$1.62
Durable goods	74.49	73.55	68.02	44.6	44.7	41.3	1.67	1.64	1.65
Primary metals	59.04	59.22	58.78	39.4	40.4	39.4	1.50	1.47	1.49
Nondurable goods	62.07	61.90	64.31	39.7	40.0	41.1	1.57	1.55	1.56
Food and kindred products	54.37	54.51	56.29	41.0	40.9	42.9	1.33	1.33	1.31
All Mining	74.26	65.06	63.15	42.2	37.5	37.2	1.75	1.73	1.70
Metal mining	73.10	63.39	60.19	43.5	38.4	37.2	1.68	1.65	1.62
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	66.47	63.41	67.42	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation (except railrds.)	73.98	73.77	76.81	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilities and communication	59.37	58.91	59.25	39.3	40.9	41.0	1.51	1.44	1.45

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

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